

Virginia Gazette

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED

BY

THOMAS

NICOLSON.

HENRY HALEWOOD,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes

this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the shop occupied by Messrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he proposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, and humbly solicits their encouragement and support, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the interest of those who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

At a meeting of the President and Professors of the College of WILLIAM & MARY, August 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, that the Barfar be directed to give notice to the surveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College, that suits will most certainly be commenced against all who do not discharge their arrears before the first day of January, 1789.

The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will settle on behalf of the Barfar with the surveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpose. (6w)

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING seen in Messrs.

BARTGIS and Co's. paper, printed in Winchester, an anonymous advertisement relating to a certain Geographical and Topographical history of America which asserts, that the first volume of said work, will be prepared with all possible dispatch, by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.—We, the undersigned, fully sensible of the respect due to the public, and anxious lest our characters should be brought in question, do affirm, that we are in possession of no such manuscript, and that said advertisement has been published without our participation or knowledge. When the anonymous advertiser shall give his name to the public, we shall probably be more explicit on the subject; at present we content ourselves with saying, that it must be the dark production of some scribbling adventurer. It is hoped that every News Paper Printer in the United States will afford a conspicuous place for this our advertisement, which, whilst it cautions the public against the artifices of a pretender to literature, may be equally advantageous to all honest authors and Printers.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.
PARRY HALL.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1788.

AN ANCHOR

Was taken up on Tuesday last at CITY POINT,

SUPPOSED to weigh from

12 to 1400 weight. It appears to have been lying there for some time. Any person who has lost such a one, and proving the same, may have it on paying charges, by applying to Captain VENTUS, at Portsmouth. (11)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all those indebted the estate of THOMAS HOOPER, deceased, of Hanover county, to bring in their claims, that a settlement may take place as soon as possible. Also those indebted thereto, to call and discharge their accounts. At the same time the Executor and Executrix solicit their creditors for a settlement, that lawsuits may be avoided.

UNITY HOOPER, Executrix.
EDMUND HOOPER, Executor.

THE CURIOUS

Are respectfully informed there is just brought to town, and to be seen at Mr. MARSTERSON'S, opposite the Courthouse;

A WILD BEAST

CALLED

A M O O S E.

This curious and extraordinary animal is thought to be the greatest curiosity of any of the quadrupeds.

It is seventeen hands high, well proportioned, of a grayish colour, and trots remarkably swift. Those which are trained to gear, will travel one hundred miles with ease in a day.

Price for grown persons, One-Shilling each; children, Four-Pence.

Richmond, October 1, 1788.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 18th of November next, on the premises, a valuable

Tract of LAND,

Lying in Hanover county,

ABOUT two miles below the meeting house, known by the name of Pole Greens, it is about 12 miles from Richmond. The terms of sale are one fourth of the purchase money paid down, and for the balance twelve months credit will be allowed on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN BAILEY.

Hanover, September 28, 1788.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for a repeal of the act "For incorporating the city of Richmond."

I do hereby give notice that

I intend to petition the next Assembly to invest in me a fee-simple estate, in a certain tract of land lying in King William county, whereon Colonel Francis West, now resides.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

King William, August 28, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Cold Harbour in the lower end of Hanover county, a bay MARE, about four feet ten inches high, she is about six years old, all four legs white, and her houghs black; trots and gallops very well, has a few white hairs in her forehead, neither docked or branded, her mane is long and hangs on both sides. Appraised to £. 42.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, on Bryer river, a 3 year old red STEER, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and crop and hole in the right, half his tail white, and some white under his belly, the owner may have him on proving his property.

WILLIAM PURNALL.

TAKEN up in Amherst county, a black MARE, about 4 feet high, branded on the near buttock P, a hanging main and switch tail, a star in her forehead, and paces naturally. Appraised to 30s.

DANIEL TUCKER.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet six inches high, one hind foot white; neither docked or branded. Appraised to seven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 19.

St. James's, July 19.

THE following address of the agents for the American loyalists has been presented to the King by Sir Wm. Pepperel, Bart. and the other agents, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's bed-chamber in waiting: Which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and they all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble Address of the Agents for the American Loyalists.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects the agents for the American loyalists, who have heretofore been the supplicants of your Majesty on behalf of their distressed constituents, now humbly beg leave to approach your throne, to pour forth the ardent effusions of their grateful hearts for your most gracious and effectual recommendation of their claims to the just and generous consideration of Parliament.

To have devoted their fortunes, and hazarded their lives in defence of the just rights of the crown, and the fundamental principles of the British Constitution, were no more than their duty demanded of them, in common with your Majesty's other subjects; but it was their peculiar fortune to be called to the trial; and it is their boast and glory to have been found equal to the task. They have now the distinguished happiness of seeing their fidelity approved by their Sovereign, and recompensed by Parliament; their fellow subjects cheerfully contributing to compensate them for the forfeitures their attachment to Great-Britain incited them to incur; thereby adding dignity to their own exalted character among the nations of the world, and holding out to mankind the glorious principles of justice, equity and benevolence, as the firmest basis of Empire.

We should be wanting in justice and gratitude if we did not, upon this occasion, acknowledge the wisdom and liberality of the provisions proposed by your Majesty's servants, conformable to your Majesty's gracious intentions, for the relief and accommodation of the several classes of sufferers to whose cases they apply; and we are convinced it will give comfort to your royal breast to be assured they have been received with the most general satisfaction.

Professions of the unalterable attachment of the loyalists to your Majesty's person and government we conceive to be unnecessary; they have preferred it under persecution, and gratitude cannot render it less permanent. They do not presume to arrogate to themselves a more fervent loyalty than their fellow subjects possess; but distinguished as they have been by their sufferings, they deem themselves entitled to the foremost rank among the most zealous supporters of the constitution. And while they cease not to offer up their most earnest prayers to the Divine Being to preserve your Majesty, and your illustrious family, in the peaceful enjoyment of your just rights, and in the exercise of your royal virtues in promoting the happiness of your people, they humbly beseech your Majesty to continue to believe them, at all times and upon all occasions, equally ready, as they have been, to devote their lives and properties to your Majesty's service, and the preservation of the British constitution.

W. PEPPEREL,

For the Massachusetts Loyalists,

I WENTWORTH, jun.

For the New-Hampshire Loyalists,

GEORGE ROME,

For the Rhode-Island Loyalists,

J. DELANCEY,

For the New-York Loyalists,

DAVID OGDEN,

For the New-Jersey Loyalists,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,

For the Pennsylvania and Delaware Loyalists,

ROBERT ALEXANDER,

For the Maryland Loyalists,

JOHN R. GRAYES,

For the Virginia Loyalists,

HENRY R. McCULLOH,

For the North-Carolina Loyalists,

JAMES SIMPSON,

For the South-Carolina Loyalists,

WILLIAM KNOX,

For the Georgia Loyalists,

JOHN GRAHAM,

Late Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, and joint agent for the Georgia Loyalists.

LONDON, July 7.

THE expenses of the grand army in Hungary, and that under Prince Cobourg, are estimated at 300,000 florins per diem, allowing two florins for each man, one with another, infantry, cavalry and artillery, recruiting, &c. included. A sum equal to 50,000 sterling a day.

July 3. They write from Constantinople that the Porte has received a declaration from Spain, intimating that they will not oppose the passage of the Russian fleet in the Straits of Gibraltar, if they have no English sailors or transports; and that the Emperor of Morocco has informed the Divan, that he will take part with the Porte in the present war, against any power whatever.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 14.
"We learn from the head quarters at Semlin, that Addi Pacha, Governor of Belgrade, though very respectable for his personal qualities, has been deposed by the Grand Signior for not destroying the dyke made by the Austrians; and because his son suffered the sort of sebah to be taken. He is said to be succeeded by the Pacha of Romeia, who, we are assured, is preparing to make a vigorous ally."

Letters from Sweden, via Paris, say, that hostilities have already commenced between their troops and those of Russia, on the borders of Finland.

Extract of a letter from Mayenne, June 29.
"That something is on the tapis which effects the general interests of the empire is beyond all doubt. Our Elector is too old to take an active part in the politics of the times, but his coadjutor, who is destined to succeed him, is much consulted."

The Swedes, it is said, are resolved upon hostilities, and from all appearance, Europe will in the course of a few years assume a different aspect.

The Electors of Treves and Cologne are to be at Brussels the 10th of next month. Our politicians give an air of mystery to this visit, but it is merely a visit of friendship.

July 24. The twelve new deputies from Brittany, have presented two memorials to the French King against the new laws: The first of which ends with these words, "We are ever ready to unite to fight the enemies of France, who are less dangerous to your Majesty than your guilty ministers." And the second ends thus: "We claim, Sire, only your justice, and do not implore your clemency, that may be reserved entire for your culpable ministers."

It is remarkable that the military forces in Europe, at this time, exceed one million and a half in number of men.

Brittany, which now makes so much opposition to the King's edicts, has peculiar privileges above any other province in France, and arising from peculiar circumstances. On the death of the Duke of Brittany, 1483, his daughter, Anne, then become Duchess of Brittany, was a prize worth winning by any of the European Princes. Brittany being engaged in a war with France, made the Britons anxious for her marriage with some Prince who could ably espouse her quarrel; Maximilian, King of the Romans, was the person fixed on, and immediately a marriage took place by proxy; it however turned out, that the marriage was not of the advantage expected, Maximilian not being able to succour Brittany, his forces being diverted towards his rebellious subjects in Flanders. Though the French were making daily successes in Brittany, they yet found the Britons so averse to their government, that even had all the province been in their subjection, it would not have remained so long, so attached were they to Anne; they had recourse to treaty, and endeavoured to persuade Anne as her marriage was not consummated, to have it annulled, and accept of Charles's hand. She refused the offer with disdain, arms were again employed, and Charles, in 1491, invested Rennes, at that time the residence of the Dutchess, who, assailed on all hands, at last opened the gates, and agreed to give up the French King. Thus was the annexation of Brittany to France effected; but, previous to the Dutchess concluding her marriage, she made such stipulations as preserved the Britons their ancient liberties, and though they became a fief to France, they were not, nor were they to be, governed by any laws but their own.

The cargo of Austrian ears that were carried in triumph through Constantinople, are nailed to the walls of the Seraglio; perhaps on purpose for the former owners to come and claim them. The Ottomans say, that there are two pair of ears still, which, if they were in possession of, would add much to the elegance of the tout ensemble.

Amsterdam is at the expense of 10,000 florins every week, to support a militia to keep the public peace; and 40,000 people are supposed to have emigrated since the commencement of last September.

By a letter from France we learn, that the War Office is shut up exactly in the same manner it usually is, when they are at war; and where no person is suffered to enter, but must speak to any one they want therein through the door.

A youth about sixteen years of age, who had been to see the unhappy malefactor hanged on Tuesday last, who was condemned for setting his house on fire, returned from the execution extremely thoughtful, and on being questioned as to the cause, said he would first beg to have his question answered. He then asked his father where those people who died under the gallows, went after death? His father replied to Heaven. Soon after which the youth, without any previous intimation of his design, went up stairs to his own bed-chamber, and having previously left upon the table a paper containing the following sentence, "Father grieved not, I am gone to Heaven." Fastened a cord to the frame of a bed, and was found hanging, by the maid servant, about an hour after. All methods to revive him were tried in vain.

A gentleman of the first connexions in America, assures us it is anxiously wished that country to see England engaged in a war with any power whatever, and that the system the candid politicians of that country determine on is, to give their aid to England for the purpose of forming a commercial league with the mother country. In France they are aware of this, and are certain they shall lose America as finally, whenever they break with England.—St. James's Chronicle.

Some of the Turkish infantry have carried stakes or pales with them, for the sudden fortifying a camp. Their baggage waggons sometimes follow the respective columns of their army, and sometimes form a column of themselves, in a manner highly military, and showing great practical judgment. With respect to the carrying of stakes, &c. this has been only in cases of emergency, and in which they display a zeal almost without precedent. It favours something of the Roman mode on the Trojan column soldiers who presented pales across their shoulders.

The Emperor of Morocco, who was to make war upon all the powers hostile to the Ottoman Porte, is likely to have sufficient employment at home. One of his sons having been entrusted with the efforts of a rich caravan to Mecca, seized the treasure for his own use, which is said to amount to not less than 75,000 piastres. This has enabled him to raise a considerable number of partizans, and he has declared war against the Emperor. Extract from the MADRAS COURIER, of the 9th of January, 1788.

By the Yarmouth, lately arrived from China, we learn that the dissensions which have been some years fermenting in the Island of Formosa, have at length ripened into a revolt. The islanders, intent upon their darling object, after having encountered insurmountable difficulties, determining on making the effort that was necessary to destroy the shackles of tyrannic oppression, and obtain the inestimable blessings of liberty. Thus resolved, they assembled all the forces they could collect together, and rushed on to engage their despotic masters, the Chinese. The contest was unequal; the Chinese were greatly superior in point of number, but they wanted the animated ardour that glowed in the breasts of their adversaries. The islanders prevailed; ten thousand Chinese were left on the field of battle; numbers were made prisoners, and the remainder have retired to some secure sea port, there to wait a reinforcement, or to embrace the first opportunity of returning to the Continent.

A letter from Germany confirms the intelligence that the Emperor had issued an edict to compel the Jews, who are exceedingly numerous in his dominions, to serve against the forces of the Mahometans, who threatened to invade Germany. The Jews, upon the publication of the edict, after taking it into their most serious consideration, and seeking counsel from their elders and learned rabbies, foresaw the fresh distresses on Jerusalem which their compliance with the Emperor, in bearing arms in support of the Emperors of Russia, would immediately bring upon the nation, in the land of Judah and Palestine, fall subject to the Turks; in Constantinople, Bagdat, Belgrade, and Mecca; and in all the territories of the Sultan; they offered therefore to grant to his Imperial Majesty any sum of money he should condescend to require of them, rather than take up arms in his present cause. This offer the Emperor refused; and insisted on their bearing arms against the Turks. The Jews have since drawn up an humble petition, and presented it to the Minister; but he informed them that the Emperor was out of the way, and would not receive a petition from the Jews. The Jews however, still persevere in not complying with the edict, and are determined to abide the consequences. The Council of state at Constantinople have taken advantage of these internal dissensions in Germany, on the Polish frontiers, where they have given assurances of friendship and protection to all the peasants in the Polish drets, which is exactly the same with that of the Jews in Germany, who will neither conform to the French fashions, and be shaved, nor give any personal countenance to the armies concerned in the Russian crusade.

A decayed inhabitant of Esherston, Salisbury (descended of an ancient and reputable family, formerly living in that city) now in the parish work-house, lately sent a letter to a gentleman bearing office in that corporation, charging himself with the commission of a murder near Market Droyton; about thirty years ago. The letter is very circumstantial as to time, place, and all the horrid &c's of the deed; that the writer saw a youth change a guinea, followed him on the road to a bye place, knocked him down, robbed him of his money, then cut his throat, and threw the body into the briars of an adjoining hedge. He adds, that from that hour his soul has known no peace! In the blaze of day, and darkest hour of midnight, the unhappy victim of his avarice is before his mental eyes; and he now prays that as the affixes are at hand, and the month approaches (August) when the foul deed was done, he may meet the blow of justice, and thereby expiate his crime.

A cause of much importance to the commercial world was lately tried before Lord Kenyon, at Guildhall, but as it will probably be brought forward in another shape, we shall content ourselves at present with stating the outline.—Two merchants having dissolved their partnership by mutual agreement, and given notice of the same in the Gazette, one of them was appointed of course to collect the outstanding debt, who, having received an acceptance from one of the debtors to the company, indorsed it first in the name of the late firm, and afterwards in his own, and then discounted it at the Bank. In the interim, before the day of payment, the drawer and the acceptor of the bill having both failed, the present action was brought to recover from the second partner, on account of the indorsement in the name of the late firm. On the part of the defendant was alleged, the notoriety of the dissolution which should protect him from any subsequent claim. On the other side it was fully proved, that the amount of the bill in question had been actually expended in liquidating the debts of the late partnership, to which, if not so discharged, the defendant would undoubtedly have been liable. Lord Kenyon however, in his charge to the jury, appeared to regard the notice in the Gazette as a sufficient bar to every subsequent claim.—Verdict for the defendant.

The Parliament is at last prorogued, after a session of near five months, near forty days of which were employed on the trial of Mr. Hastings; and it is some satisfaction that the public burthen is not increased but rather diminished; and that if the ministers pursue the line they originally chalked out, this kingdom may continue in peace with the contending powers of Europe, and gradually and substantially recover from her former losses.

GLASGOW, July 2.

ON Wednesday last a piece of coal was hewn and brought out of one of the pits at Fullerton coal work (belonging to James Dunlop, Esq.) and sent to the Broomielaw, which weighed twenty eight hundred weight and three quarters.

Mr. Chapman, Printer of the Glasgow Advertiser, a few days ago cut his throat in a most shocking manner, in the presence of two friends. He was for some time in a perturbed state of mind. The cause of this fatal act cannot be accounted for, as he was rich in purse and rich in character, being very much esteemed by a numerous circle of acquaintance.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 26.

THIS morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a large hulk, in the service of government, lying off Greenwich, which contained near two thousand barrels of gunpowder, took fire, and blew up with a most terrible explosion. It seems that there were only a white man and two negroes on board, and that this alarming accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the latter, who let a fire in the cabouse when they went to sleep. A little after midnight the white man awoke and the vessel on fire; he instantly called the negroes to assist him in quenching the flames, but they suddenly jumped into the only boat along side, and left him and the vessel to their fate. In this dreadful dilemma the poor man got over the bows of the hulk, and supported himself by the cable, until the explosion took place, when he was thrown several yards into the air, and descended into the sea, without receiving the smallest hurt, except being slightly scorched; after swimming some little time he providentially met with a canoe and got safe ashore. The concussion was so exceedingly violent, as to burst open many doors and windows in this town, and we are told, the road to Greenwich is strewn with fragments of the shattered vessel.—The substance of the above relation was taken from the man's mouth who escaped.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, Aug. 26.

THE constant rains which fell in such showers during the last week, in this parish, promise great crops to the cotton and coffee, and indeed planters in general.—But while we are thus favoured with fine seasons, our neighbours, sorry are we to say it, do not participate with us in the bounties of Providence.—Throughout most of the parishes to windward of this an universal drought prevails, withering the plants, and stopping the source of vegetation.

BOSTON, SEPT. 15.

THE London papers say, that the ordinance of the French King, is by far the strongest he has yet ventured to declare; it strikes at the very fundamental rights of the subjects, who have ever had the right to petition, which this act annuls. Let whatever come after, it cannot be more arbitrary.

The same papers add, that the penalties are likewise very extraordinary; the execution of them is another thing; for in the present state of the kingdom we hardly think it would be ventured.

On Thursday last John O'Neil, the person who murdered his friend and benefactor, Mr. M'Clary, as mentioned in the papers, was executed at Pownallborough.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H. Sept. 4.
POPISH BISHOP.

WE are informed from good authority, that Mr. JOHN THAYER, late a Protestant Minister of the Puritan sect, in Boston, but who publicly embraced the Roman Catholic religion at Rome on the 25th of May, 1783, is shortly expected to arrive at Boston, in the character of a Popish Bishop. He has been offered a handsome living as minister to a chapel in France; but he declined it, preferring (as he says) poverty, and visiting his relations and countrymen, hoping to convince them, that as there is but one faith, and one baptism, so there is but one church, which has been preserved from the days of Jesus Christ; and that we ought to obey her, under pain of being regarded as heathen, and risking our salvation, by being separated from Christ and the church, he has promised to be with unto the end of the world.—He is become very near the Pope, and all the ecclesiasticks of the see of Rome. He has visited Madam LOUISA, (Aunt of the present King of France, who was the darling daughter of Lewis XV. but has now become a nun of the order of the Carmelites) and will return to his country with all the prayers and benedictions of the church of Rome. The history of America never produced an instance of the kind before—his reception will no doubt be becoming a country tolerating and protecting all religions. He exults much in the surprising revolution in America, and predicts that it will be followed by a much happier revolution in the order of grace.

However, the Rev. Mr. Thayer may flatter himself with success in proselyting his American brethren to what he calls, the true faith, we may venture to predict that the number of his converts here, will not in any measure compensate for the very great trouble he has taken to qualify himself for so important a mission.—The very simple methods which induced him to apostatize from the religion of his country, will prove but feeble, very feeble arguments to induce his brethren to follow his example.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

YESTERDAY was launched at the ship yard, the beautiful ship America, intended for the East India trade, commanded by Captain Jacob Shirley; she is upwards of 600 tons burthen, a strong and handsome built vessel, the launch was conducted with safety, elegance, and true nautical propriety, amidst the largest concourse of spectators ever known to be present on a similar occasion in this city; and was honoured by a numerous and respectable assemblage of the fair daughters of Columbia.

September 20. On Thursday last between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a gentleman of the city walking up the Broadway, was accosted by a man in a sailor's habit (another following him in the same dress at a small distance) on the opposite side of the way of Dr. Cochran's house, who stopped and asked him the way to William's tavern, and was told he did not know, but supposed it to be lower down; he was then proceeding on, but the fellow seized him by the collar of his coat, at the same time presenting a pistol to his breast, where he kept holding it, saying, he had something further to say to him, and asking whether he could not judge what it was, who replied, he believed his intention was for robbing him; and without any more ceremony snatched his pistol, but it missed fire; the gentleman then called for assistance, and saw a person coming up, whom his accomplice instantly laid hold of, but he cannot say how matters went with them, as a scuffle ensued between him and the first fellow directly, and they both fell to the ground. In the scuffle he wrestled the pistol from the villain's hand; and was getting up; but before he could recover his legs again, the other villain, at the distance of about three yards, discharged his pistol, the contents of which went through the brim of the gentleman's hat; that, with his coat being rent from top to bottom, was the only loss he sustained on the occasion; and he fortunately got clear of these villains without any further injury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

CAPTAIN Thomas Reed, in the ship Alliance, bound to China, sailed from Philadelphia in the month of June, 1787, and at Canton the 22d of December in the same year, having navigated on a route as yet untried by any other ship. Taking soundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he steered to the south-eastward, encircling all the eastern and southern islands of the Indian ocean, passing the south cape of New-Holland. And on their passage to the northward again towards Canton, between the latitudes of 7 and 8 degrees south, and between the longitudes of 166 and 167 degrees east, they discovered a number of islands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curly or woolly hair. Among these islands they had no soundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 166 degrees east, they discovered two other islands, inhabited by brown people, with straight black hair. These islands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ship's company were induced to believe they were the first discoverers. One of them was named Morris Island, the other Alliance Island. They did not land on any of them. These discoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ships in China were astonished to find a vessel arriving at that season of the year, and with eagerness and pleasure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coasting near New-Holland, they had the winds generally from S. W. and blowing strong, with great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1788, having returned by the usual route of the European ships, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

Extract from Consul Matra's letter of June 14, from Tangier.

"The Emperor has sent an order, that all English ships are to be well received, and treated with distinction:—If they have any merchandize, it is to be landed, and great civility shown the merchants. All are to take in what refreshment they please.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 15.
"No danger is to be apprehended from the Algerines, because while we have the mouth of the Straights blocked up with a line of battle ships, three frigates and two cutters, there is not the least danger; we would insure this risk at half per cent. The Dey has declared war against France, which is in favour of the United States, as they will also have men of war to protect their trade in the Mediterranean, and prevent their passing the Straights mouth."

SEPTEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 19.

"Tuesday evening a young lady of this city, who had taken up the dangerous custom of keeping pins in her mouth, fell asleep in her chair, with some of those diminutive weapons under her tongue. A friend coming in, and tapping her on the forehead, she started, and swallowed six middling pins. The pain produced by this accident made her sensible of her error. A surgeon was sent for, and her throat examined, but fortunately all had gone down. A strong vomit being instantly procured and taken, the pins were soon evacuated to the number swallowed and the lady is perfectly restored, with only a remaining soreness in the throat and stomach, for which proper remedies are ordered. This accident, which might have proved fatal, should be a warning to such ungarded females as make two free with pins and needles, which too many are apt to thrust in their mouths, without considering, that if the heads happen not to go downwards, and continue in that position, there can be little chance of getting them out of the stomach, and a lingering torture, attended by certain death, must be the inevitable consequence."

Yesterday arrived the ship Young Eagle, Captain Kerr, in 36 days from London. The advices received by her will be communicated in our next. The commotions in France, we are informed, have almost subsided, and a prospect appears of an amicable accommodation between the King and Parliaments of that nation.

BALTIMORE, September 26.

LATE accounts from Cadiz mention, that a Squadron of 13 Spanish ships of war, all copper-bottomed, had sailed from that port on a cruise up the Straits—and that a French Squadron had blocked up the port of Algiers.

On Wednesday last, about fifteen minutes before ten o'clock, A. M. a shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt in this town.

RICHMOND, October 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Alexandria, dated July 26, 1788.

"I SUPPOSE before this time nine states at least, will have adopted the New Constitution, planned by the wise men who met at Philadelphia last year for that purpose: If they have, it will, if I am well informed, add much to their consequence on this side the water.—Here is a prodigious bustle and has been above a week in this place, caused by the INNS and OUTS of administration. Admiral Hood was lately chosen a Lord of the Admiralty, by which he vacated his seat in the Parliament (pro tempore) he represented Westminster, and has now offered himself a candidate for the same representation; from his getting into the Admiralty you will observe he is on good terms with the administration (who always God help them, have many enemies)—his colleague Charles Fox (not having a finger in the pie) has with the Devonshire, Portland, Norfolk, and I know not how many out Dukes, taken it into their heads that a young Lord Townshend is a more proper person to represent that city, and have persuaded him (which by the bye was perhaps not a very difficult matter) to offer the citizens his service as a legislator. The contest it is said, at a moderate calculation, will cost not less than £. 100,000!—For which the parties will, I think (at least) have noise enough; for, from the child of four years old to the woman of four score inclusive, one can scarce hear any thing else cried in the streets but Hood for ever, or d—n Hood, Townshend for ever, or vice versa."

About six weeks ago the greatest failures took place here that have ever been remembered in so short a time—since the bursting of the bubble as it was called (i. e. the South Sea scheme) and indeed the whole of this year has been remarkable in that way; for from January to June last, there have been no fewer than 360 bankrupts, many of whom owed several hundreds of thousands; but say only £. 10,000 each, what an enormous sum of money."

A correspondent observes, that a report has circulated much to the injury of this city; setting forth that the inhabitants have died from eight to ten of a week of a putrid fever, which has been altogether fabulous, not more than that number having died during this summer and fall; and chief of those were of the bilious disorder.

On the 20th of September last the ship Hanover from Norfolk, bound to Bourdeaux in lat. 36 56, long 71 21, west, from London, met with a violent gale of wind, which obliged them to stand for 60 hours, during which they stove their boats, lost their mainmast, and most of the articles on deck, finding it necessary to lighten the ship, they threw a part of their cargo over board, which consisted chiefly of lumber; after the gale abated they proceeded on their voyage as far as 67 and a half, but finding the vessel had sprung a leak during the gale, making an inch of water in her hold per minute, thought it most prudent to put back, and arrived at Norfolk on the 5th instant.

The schooner Hazard, Captain Hall, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, was also attacked with the gale on the same night, which drove them on their beams end, but by cutting away the foremast, she righted. The brig Ann and Mary from London, sailing in with her, furnished her with a hauler to assist in towing her into port, but a second gale coming on, parted them, and the schooner was run on shore on the beach about 12 miles to the southward of Cape Henry. The hands were all saved, and some part of the cargo.

Capt. Williams, who arrived at Cape Ann (Massachusetts) on the 13th of September in 44 days from L'Orient, brings advice, that a few days before he left that port, the Marquis de la Fayette had incurred his Sovereign's displeasure, in consequence of his adherence to the cause of the Parliaments, and that the deputies from Bretagne were imprisoned in the Bastille.

Extracts from the JOURNAL of Congress,

MONDAY, September 1, 1788.

Resolved, That the secretary at war be, and he is hereby directed to have a sufficient number of the troops in the service of the United States in readiness to march from the Ohio to the protection of the Cherokees, whenever Congress shall direct the same; and that he take measures for obtaining information of the best routes for troops to march from the Ohio to Chota, and for dispersing among all the white inhabitants settled upon or in the vicinity of the hunting grounds secured to the Cherokees by the treaty concluded between them and the United States, November 28, 1785, the proclamation of Congress of this date.

Resolved, That copies of the said proclamation, and of these resolutions, be transmitted, to the executives of Virginia and North Carolina, and that the said states be, and they are hereby requested to use their influence that the said proclamation may have its intended effect to restore peace and harmony between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokees, and to prevent any further invasions of their respective rights and possessions; and in case Congress shall find it necessary to order troops to the Cherokee towns to enforce a due observance of the said treaty; that the said states be, and they are hereby requested to co-operate with the said troops for enforcing such observance of that treaty.

Resolved, That the papers which have been transmitted to Congress concerning certain hostilities alleged to have been committed by John Sevier and others on the Cherokee Indians at Chota, be referred to the executive of North Carolina, and that the said executive be and they hereby are earnestly requested to cause enquiry to be made into the said hostilities, and to take measures for having the perpetrators thereof apprehended and punished.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship South Carolina, King, London.
Alice, Johnson, Antigua.
Brig Abby, Braithwaite, Liverpool.

Farmer, Jamieson, Glasgow.
Schooner Betsey and Polly, Cunningham, Philadelphia.
Bacchus, M'Cabe, Antigua.
Sloop Portsmouth, Moore, Port-au-Prince.
Sally, Wogton, New-York.
Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Richmond, Goodwin, Baltimore.
Portsmouth, Walke, Madeira.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Flora, Rawlins, London.
Betsey, Rill, ditto.
Brig Perseverance, Clark, Port-au-Prince.
Kitty and Alice, Martin, Jamaica.
Schooner Buckskin, Hendley, New York.
Sloop Chancery, M'Coy, Baltimore.
Apollo, Cox, St. Christophers.
Sally, Savage, Jamaica.

For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr. T. Greene, printer, Frederickburg; Mr. John Grammar, Peterburg; Mr. John Driver, Suffolk; Mr. George Purdie, Smithfield; Mr. Smith, Portsmouth; Mr. Robert Nicolson, Williamsburg; Mr. Robert Brough, Hampton.

DRINKAL & ESKRIGGE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will sell wholesale or retail,

On very low terms at their Store,

Opposite to BYRD'S Warehouse,

And next door below the

RICHMOND COFFEE HOUSE.

Richmond, October 6, 1781.

GRAND LODGE,

RICHMOND, October 7, 1788.

THE respective LODGES

within this state, are requested to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on the 28th instant (October) at the Mason's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Master's command)

Wm. WADDILL, G. Sec'y.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next session of General Assembly for adding part of the county of Hanover, to the county of New Kent.

RICHMOND, October 6, 1788.

ELOPED from the subscri-

ber on the 4th instant, CATHERINE ARCHIBALD, formerly wife to SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, without any just cause known to me—she is therefore to forewarn any person from crediting her hereafter on my account, as I will not pay them.

SAMUEL ARCHIBALD.

Just Published,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few hours above the courthouse,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

Being the first after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations,

Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, List of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and also a table for weighing of Gold from 1 Grain to 64 Grains. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poisoning any one, for curing Muffy Wine casks, an infallible remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.—A true story of a Generous Cardinal, a maid servant who was unjustly executed at Paris, and afterwards restored to life, a singular history of a Peasant of Syria, a story of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

POETRY.

THE WAY TO SLEEP WELL.

THE man that's innocent and good,
Of heart upright, of serious mood,
Who can on vice reflections cast,
And pity human frailties past;
Sedately think on future actions,
Devoid of parties, sects and factions;
Sincerely regarding most,
A parte ante, and a parte post;
Can view the fordid without pain,
Plead for the widow without gain;
Succour the orphan, help the maim,
Bestows what he may lose at game;
Aiding the poor, the rich befriending,
Preventing quarrels, discords ending;
Prays for the oppress'd to Heaven sending,
His own and others morals mending;
Visits the sick, the naked cloaths,
Relieves the strange, th' abandon'd loaths;
The prisoner looses, captive frees,
Comforts the wretch in miseries;
The hungry feeds, th' unlearned teaches,
Of broken hearts repairs the breaches;
All good performs, all ill does shun,
He safely may go down with fun,
His court is finish'd, his race is run;
On bedded roses for himself heaves,
For sake of him who helps and saves,
Secure in bed his eyes may close,
Assured of a GOOD REPOSE.

THE FOX AND BRAMBLE. A FABLE.

A FOX closely pursued, thought it prudent and meet,
To a bramble for refuge all in haste to retreat;
He enter'd the covert, but entering he found,
That briars and thorns did on all sides abound,
And that tho' he was safe, yet he never could stir,
But his sides they would wound, or would tear off his fur.
He struggl'd up his shoulders, but would not complain,
To repine at small evils (quoth Reynard) is vain;
That no bliss is perfect I very well know,
But from the same source good and evil doth flow;
And full forely my skin, through these briars may rend,
Yet they keep off the dogs, and my life will defend.
For the sake of the good, then let evil be borne,
For each sweet has its bitter, each bramble its thorn."

AN E C D O T E.

A LIEUTENANT of a man of war early one morn-
ing at sea, wishing to have the lights put out, cri-
ed out "Extinguish those luminaries." The men not
daring as he bid them, he asked the boatswain why his
orders were not obeyed. "Please your honour I can't
tell, (said the tar) but if you'll give me leave to order
them in their own way, I'll engage they shall obey."
The Lieutenant consented and the tar cried out "Douse
the lights," upon which the Lieutenant's wish was im-
mediately complied with.

For London,



**THE SHIP
THOMAS'S,**
ELI VICKERBY, Master.
NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo
engaged, and is expected to sail by the first of
October; will take in freight on liberty of consignment
at seven pounds sterling per ton. Apply to Messrs.
Stott and Donaldson, or Messrs. Campbell and Wheel-
er, Petersburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George
Nicolson, in Richmond; or the subscriber
ROBERT TAYLOR.
Norfolk, September 1, 1788.

TREASURY OFFICE, AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds
appropriated to the payment of interest on
the military debt, will be divided among the
holders of that security for the first year's interest on
military certificates, which shall be brought into this of-
fice to be registered, between the date hereof, and the
fourteenth day of October next, as the law directs
J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

AUGUST 9, 1788.

THERE is now in the possession of the subscriber
living in Louisa county, a black HORSE about
4 feet 10 inches high, hip shotten, branded on the near
shoulder M. has a star in his forehead, and a tail on
his nose. Also an old fiddle and bridle; the bridle ap-
pears to have been a waggon bridle from the make of
it. Taken out of the possession of Richard Pearl, who
is now in the publick jail in the city of Richmond.
(11) **THOMAS JOHNSON, Jan.**

THOMAS BREND, Bookbinder & Stationer, NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the
public in general, that he carries on his business as
usual, in all its various branches; where merchants
may be furnished with complete sets of account books
made and ruled to any pattern given; county court
clerks and sheriffs with books for their different offices,
and all others with blank books of any sort or size. He
has just come to hand a collection of books on various
subjects, all of which are American editions, and many
of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low
as any English books of the same size. Among them

P O E M S,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Five Shillings,
handsomely bound and lettered, (although the Edin-
burgh copy sold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue
Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY
ROBERT BURNS.
The celebrated AYRSHIRE ploughman.

The peculiar merit of this work is suffi-
ciently evinced by the very numerous list of subscri-
bers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being
not less than sixteen hundred) among whom appears
many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.
A number of the pieces have been pre-
sented to the notice of the public, through the chan-
nel of the news papers of this and some other States,
viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Catter's Saturday
Night. Invocation to Ruin. Dependancy, an Ode, &c.*
&c. which have been universally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for
December 1786.

"These poems are chiefly in the comic strain. Some
are of the descriptive cast; particularly *Hallow E'en*,
which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks
that still are practised in the country at that season.
Sometimes they are in the elegiac strain, among
which class the reader will find much of nature in
the lines to a mouse, on turning up her nest with
the plough, in Nov. 1785—and those to a mount-
tain-daisy, on turning one down with the plough,
in April 1786. In these we meet with a strain of
that delicate tenderness, which renders the *Idylls*
of Madam Delhouliery so peculiarly interesting.
His simple strain, artless and unadorned; seem to flow
without effort, from the native feelings of the heart.
They are always nervous, sometimes inelegant, of-
ten natural, simple and sublime; yet his verses are
sometimes struck off with a delicacy, and artless
simplicity, that charms like the bewitching thought
of irregular touches of a Shakespear."

"* * I have printed Catalogues of the
above Books. T. B.

The SUBSCRIBER
Having taken the TAVERN,
In the town of MANCHESTER,
Now occupied by Mr. DAVID MILLER,
Proposes opening it on the first day of October.

HE flatters himself from the knowledge which he has
obtained in the business, to give the greatest satis-
faction to those gentlemen who may please to honour
him with their company. He has good stables, and the
best of forage for horses, and the greatest care and at-
tention shall be paid to them.

The TAVERN I at present
occupy, in Powhatan county, will be continued under
the management of Mr. SAMUEL MARSHALL, who
engages to keep it as well furnished as it is at present;
where travellers may be furnished as formerly, and on
the same terms.
WILLIAM HOPKINS.
Powhatan, September 9, 1788.

HORSES taken in by the day,
week, or Month,
By **PETER LEATH, Manchester.**

FROM the flattering prospects of the crops this season,
the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and
the public, that he has provided himself with good sta-
bles to accommodate 20 or 30 horses; and proposes
furnishing them with green and dry food as long as the
season will permit, at the following prices, to wit:
(commencing the first of October) By the day 2s. and
by the month £ 5. Those gentlemen who favour
him with their custom may depend that the greatest care
shall be taken of their horses, but will not be answerable
for escapes or other accidents. He is also provided with
good liquors of different kinds, lower than tavern charges
in common.
MANCHESTER, September 6, 1788.

TAKE up in Henrico county, a dark bay MARE,
about 8 years old, long mane and tail, has a re-
markable fine head and neck, trots and gallops, no
brand, a few faint saddle spots, and a few white hairs
in her forehead. Appraised to £ 8.
BENJAMIN FUSSELL.

FOR SALE, RECHERCHES SUR LES ETATS UNIS;

By a citizen of VIRGINIA,
Supposed to be **PHILIP MAZZIE**, Esquire,
In four parts, contained in three volumes octavo,
NEATLY BOUND AND LETTERED.
THIS work deserves the notice of every Virginian,
who is solicitous to see the errors of Mabiy and
Raynal, which injure the American name, opposed
with success; and is anxious to read an interesting ac-
count of the origin and progress of the United States;
in a short compass. Although it is written in the French
language, it will repay the reader for his trouble.
The three volumes may be had of **THOMAS
BREND** bookbinder and stationer, at the price of
eighteen shillings.
Richmond, September 9.

For Sale, A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,
CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,
IT is acknowledged by all who
know it, to be equal, if not superior, to any of
the same quantity in that county. A part of the land
being leased for the term of seven years; I will sell such
as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accom-
modate a purchaser or purchasers which may be divided
to suit them, but not less. Cash, or its equivalent in
military certificates of the State of Virginia, will be re-
quired for one half of the purchase, and bond with se-
curity for the balance.
HUGH NELSON.
York Town, September 4, 1788.

County Court Clerks, merchants, the-
riffs, naval-officers, and others may
be furnished with any of the under-
mentioned BLANKS, at the shortest
notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

- COUNTY COURT.
- PETITION & SUMMONS.
- SUBPOENAS.
- WRITS.
- ATTACHMENTS.
- EXECUTIONS.
- EXECUTORS BONDS.
- ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
- ORPHANS ditto.
- SHERIFFS.
- EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
- APPEARANCE ditto.
- PRISON BOND ditto.
- MERCHANTS.
- COMMON BONDS.
- NOTES OF HAND.
- BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
- BILLS OF LADING.
- BILLS OF SALE.
- DEEDS OF TRUST.
- DEEDS FOR LAND.
- SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
- INDENTURES &c.
- NAVAL OFFICERS.
- DUTY BONDS.
- CLEARANCES.
- PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.
ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code,
viz. For the years 1784, 85,
86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.